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EXAMINER				
POWERS, WILLIAM S				
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

**Office Action Summary****Application No.**

10/022,559

**Applicant(s)**

PETROGIANNIS ET AL.

**Examiner**

WILLIAM S. POWERS

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 April 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12, 14, 17-36, 38, 41-59 and 63-68 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12, 14, 17-36, 38, 41-59 and 63-68 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 17 January 2006 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsman's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 4/20/2009 has been entered.

### ***Response to Arguments***

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-12, 14, 17-38, 41-59 and 63-68 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.
3. The Applicant repeatedly limits the arguments to the passage cited by the Examiner. It is noted that the Examiner has cited the entire reference, not just the individual passages and the passages should be considered within the context of the reference as a whole and not parsed in isolation. The cited passages are examples the Examiner provides to aid the Applicant in understanding the reasoning used by the Examiner.

***Response to Amendment***

4. The Examiner has stated the below column and line numbers as examples. All columns and line numbers in the reference and the figures are relevant material and Applicant should take the entire reference into consideration upon the reply to this Office Action.
5. Claims 1, 25 and 49 have been amended.
6. Claims 13, 15, 16, 37, 39, 40 and 60-62 have been cancelled.
7. Claims 1-12, 14, 17-36, 38, 41-59 and 63-68 are pending.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

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12. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

13. Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8-12, 14, 17, 22-27, 29, 30, 32-36, 38, 41, 46-50, 52-55, 57-59, 63, 67 and 68 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent Application Publication 2001/0014839 to Belanger et al. (hereinafter Belanger) in view of US Patent No. 6,091,835 to Smithies et al. (hereinafter Smithies) in view of US Patent No. 7,209,571 to Davis et al. (hereinafter Davis) in further view of US Patent No. 6,085,322 to Romney et al.

As to claims 1 and 25, Belanger teaches:

- a. Having the user access the web environment through a web browser from a secure electronic system, said secure system having verified the identity of the user (the user has a password to logon to the server) (Belanger, [0034]).

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The system of Belanger resides on the internet server and the user only needs a computing device with a web browser to use all of the functions of the system (Belanger, Abstract). Belanger further teaches applying digital signatures (Belanger, [0031]) and the creation and manipulation of electronic documents (Belanger, [0035]). Although Belanger teaches the editing of electronic documents residing on a server (Belanger, [0035]), applying a signature to a document is not expressly mentioned. However, in an analogous art, Smithies teaches:

- b. Having the user sign the electronic document in said web environment (the system of Belanger is entirely on the server side) (Belanger, Abstract), said signing comprising modules on the server performing (affirming electronic documents by attaching digital signatures to the electronic documents) (Smithies, column 12, lines 14-16 and column 41, line 39-column 42, line 52).

Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to implement the server side system of Belanger with the electronic signing of electronic documents of Smithies in order to gather, create and store data related to a transaction event that can be reviewed at a later time, if necessary as suggested by Smithies (Smithies, col. 1, lines 15-35).

Belanger as modified further teaches the substeps of:

- i. Presenting the user with a web-based representation of the document in said web browser (accessing a document via a browser on the internet (web)) (Smithies, column 42, lines 8-24).
  - ii. Presenting the user with legal information related to said signing and getting agreement from the user of said legal information in said web browser (deliberation process must be executed by the signer) (Smithies, column 34, lines 8-17).
  - iii. Upon agreement of the legal information from the user, applying said signature of the user on said document on the server (after acknowledging the deliberation process, the user's signature is applied to the document) (Smithies, column 34, line 61-column 35, line 49).
- c. On the server, generating a process log (transcript object) of the signing of step b), said process log comprising a record of substeps b) i) to b) iii) as executed and allowing the reconstruction of the web-based representation of the document and of the legal information as presented to the user through said web browser (transcript object recreates the document and all actions during the signing procedure to the user for final approval of the signature and document) (Smithies, column 42, lines 32-52), and securely associating said process log with the document as signed (transcript object is associated with the affirmed document) (Smithies, column 8, lines 31-34 and column 14, lines 58-62).

- i. Generating a secure process authentication code (checksum, hash) uniquely representing said process log (transcript object) (Smithies, column 14, lines 22-39).

Belanger as modified teaches a link between the document and the transcript object (Smithies, column 14, lines 34-39 and 58-62), but does not expressly mention placing a hash in the signed document. However, in an analogous art Davis teaches:

- ii. Embedding said process authentication code (hash of metadata that is used to access metadata stored in a database) in said document as signed, thereby securely associating said process log and document (Davis, column 1, lines 55-64).

Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to implement the web-based digital affirmation process of Belanger as modified with the embedding of a metadata hash in a digital object in order to authenticate data associated with digital objects as suggested by Davis (Davis, column 1, lines 16-18).

Belanger as modified does not expressly mention making the signed document available to the user. Although, it is implicit that the signed document would be available to the user for purposes of review, archiving and/or proof of purchase, in the case of a commercial transaction, as exemplified in the analogous art of Romney that teaches:



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- d. Making the document as signed available to the user (client has copy of signed authenticated document) (Romney, column 11, lines 36-49).

Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to implement the web-based digital affirmation process of Belanger as modified with making the signed document available to the user in order for the user to have a copy of the signed document for his/her personal records.

As to claims 2 and 30, Belanger as modified teaches retrieving said document from a document storing location (Smithies, column 20, lines 55-63 and column 42, lines 8-30).

As to claims 4 and 32, Belanger as modified teaches transforming said document from a non-web format to a web-format (Smithies, column 20, line 55-column 21, line 7).

As to claims 5 and 26, Belanger as modified teaches said legal information comprises information about legal implications of the signing of the document (Smithies, column 34, lines 8-18).

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As to claim 6 and 27, Belanger as modified teaches said legal information comprises legal disclosures related to said document (Smithies, column 13, lines 14-23 and column 22, lines 2-7).

As to claims 8 and 29, Belanger as modified teaches presenting said legal information in a series of dialog boxes (Smithies, column 34, lines 5-33 and figures 4a-g).

As to claims 9 and 33, Belanger as modified teaches associating user-specific information to said document (Smithies, column 12, lines 51-55 and column 33, lines 6-34).

As to claims 10 and 34, Belanger as modified teaches said user-specific information is included in a special signature file defining the signature of the user (Smithies, column 13, lines 42-46).

As to claims 11 and 35, Belanger as modified teaches comprises associating a digital certificate (transcript object) (Smithies, column 12, lines 32-38 and column 37, lines 25-33) and a private key to the document (Smithies, column 8, lines 38-44).

As to claims 12 and 36, Belanger as modified teaches obtaining said user-specific information from the secure electronic system (Smithies, column 33, lines 6-34 and column 12, lines 51-54).

As to claims 14 and 38, Belanger as modified teaches storing said process log (transcript object) in a log database (Smithies, column 14, line 48-column 15, line 11).

As to claims 17, 41 and 63, Belanger as modified teaches providing an audit trail of the signing of step b) in the document as signed (Smithies, column 28, line 46-column 29, line 67).

As to claims 22 and 46, Belanger as modified teaches transmitting a copy of the document as signed to the user (Romney, column 11, lines 34-49).

As to claims 23 and 47, Belanger teaches enabling the user to download the document as signed (Romney, column 11, lines 34-49).

As to claims 24 and 48, Belanger teaches making the document as signed available to at least one additional party concerned by said electronic document (Romney, column 11, lines 34-49).

As to claim 49, Belanger teaches:

- a. Accessing means for accessing said web environment from a secure electronic system through a web browser (the user has a password to logon to the server through a browser) (Belanger, [0034]).
- b. A document-rendering module on the server for presenting the user with a web-based representation of said document in said web browser (server side documents can be created and/or edited by the user through the browser) (Belanger, [0035]).

The system of Belanger resides on the internet server and the user only needs a computing device with a web browser to use all of the functions of the system (Belanger, Abstract). Belanger does not expressly mention the use of a legal disclosure module. However, in an analogous art, Smithies teaches:

- c. A legal disclosure module on the server for presenting the user, in said web browser, with legal information related to electronically signing said document and obtaining agreement from the user of said legal information document in said web browser (deliberation process must be executed by the signer) (Smithies, column 34, lines 8-17).

Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to implement the server side system of Belanger with the legal information generator of Smithies in order to gather,

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create and store data related to a transaction event that can be reviewed at a later time, if necessary as suggested by Smithies (Smithies, col. 1, lines 15-35).

Belanger as modified further teaches:

- d. A document approval module on the server for providing the signature of the user to the document upon agreement from the user of the legal information, thereby signing said document (once a positive result is obtained, the signature is applied to the document) (Smithies, column 29, lines 46-53).
- e. A process log module on said server for generating a process log of the signing of the document and securely associating said process log with the document as signed, said process log comprising reconstruction data for allowing the reconstruction of the presenting the user with said web-based representation of the document (transcript object recreates the document and all actions during the signing procedure to the user for final approval of the signature and document) (Smithies, column 42, lines 32-52).
- f. Presenting the user with said web-based representation of the document (Smithies, column 42, lines 8-24).
- g. Presenting the user with said legal information (Smithies, column 34, lines 8-17).

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- h. Generating a secure process authentication code (checksum, hash) uniquely representing said process log (transcript object) (Smithies, column 14, lines 22-39).

Belanger as modified teaches a link between the document and the transcript object (Smithies, column 14, lines 34-39 and 58-62), but does not expressly mention placing a hash in the signed document. However, in an analogous art Davis teaches:

- i. Embedding said process authentication code (hash of metadata that is used to access metadata stored in a database) in said document as signed, thereby securely associating said process log and said document (Davis, column 1, lines 55-64).

Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to implement the web-based digital affirmation process of Belanger as modified with the embedding of a metadata hash in a digital object in order to authenticate data associated with digital objects as suggested by Davis (Davis, column 1, lines 16-18).

- j. Obtaining agreement from the user of said legal information and of said signing of the document (Smithies, column 29, lines 46-53).

Belanger as modified does not expressly mention making the signed document available to the user. Although, it is implicit that the signed document would be available to the user for purposes of review, archiving and/or proof of purchase,

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in the case of a commercial transaction, as exemplified in the analogous art of Romney that teaches:

- k. A document distribution module for making the document as signed available to the user, wherein said accessing means and said document-rendering, legal disclosure, document approval, process log and document distribution modules are server-based (Romney, column 11, lines 34-49).

Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to implement the web-based digital affirmation process of Belanger as modified with making the signed document available to the user in order for the user to have a copy of the signed document for his/her personal records.

As to claim 50, Belanger as modified teaches said document-rendering module comprises retrieving means for retrieving said document from a document storing location (Smithies, column 20, lines 55-63 and column 42, lines 8-30).

As to claim 52, Belanger as modified teaches transforming means for transforming said document from a non-web format to a web-format (Smithies, column 20, line 55-column 21, line 7).

As to claim 53, Belanger as modified teaches said legal information comprises information about legal implications of the signing of the document (Smithies, column 34, lines 8-18).

As to claim 54, Belanger as modified teaches said legal information comprises legal disclosures related to said document (Smithies, column 13, lines 14-23 and column 22, lines 2-7).

As to claim 55, Belanger as modified teaches said legal disclosure module comprises displaying means for displaying (Smithies, column 19, lines 39-43) said legal information (Smithies, column 24, lines 63-67) in a web-based medium (Smithies, column 12, lines 14-16).

As to claim 57, Belanger as modified teaches said web-based medium includes a plurality of dialogue boxes (Smithies, column 34, lines 5-33 and figures 4a-g).

As to claim 58, Belanger as modified teaches:



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- a. A user binding module cooperating with the secure electronic system to obtain therefrom user-specific information (Smithies, column 12, lines 51-55 and column 33, lines 6-34).
- b. Generating a special signature file using said user-specific information (Smithies, column 13, lines 42-46).
- c. Providing said special signature file to the document approval module, said special signature file defining the signature of the user (Smithies, column 13, lines 42-46).

As to claim 59, Belanger as modified teaches said user-specific information comprises a digital certificate (transcript object) (Smithies, column 12, lines 32-38 and column 37, lines 25-33) and private key (Smithies, column 8, lines 38-44).

As to claim 67, Belanger teaches transmitting a copy of the document as signed to the user (Romney, column 11, lines 34-49).

As to claim 68, Belanger teaches provides a copy of the document as signed to at least one additional party concerned by said electronic document (Romney, column 11, lines 34-49).

14. Claim 3 and claim 31 and claim 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent Application Publication 2001/0014839 to

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Belanger et al. (hereinafter Belanger) in view of US Patent No. 6,091,835 to Smithies et al. (hereinafter Smithies) in view of US Patent No. 7,209,571 to Davis et al. (hereinafter Davis) in further view of US Patent No. 6,085,322 to Romney et al. (hereinafter Romney) as applied to claim 1 and claim 25 and claim 49 respectively above, and further in view of US Patent No. 5,649,186 to Ferguson.

As to claims 3 and 31, Belanger as modified does not expressly mention the use of templates in the generation of documents. However, in an analogous art, Ferguson teaches generating said document from a template (Ferguson, column 2, lines 52-60).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the web-based electronic signing scheme of Belanger as modified with the use of templates to generate documents of Ferguson in order to display them in a standardized way (HTML) as suggested by Ferguson (Ferguson, column 2, lines 52-60).

As to claim 51, Belanger as modified teaches a document customization module cooperating with the document-rendering module for generating said document from a template (Ferguson, column 2, lines 52-60).

15. Claim 7, claim 28 and claim 56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent Application Publication 2001/0014839 to

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Belanger et al. (hereinafter Belanger) in view of US Patent No. 6,091,835 to Smithies et al. (hereinafter Smithies) in view of US Patent No. 7,209,571 to Davis et al. (hereinafter Davis) in further view of US Patent No. 6,085,322 to Romney et al. (hereinafter Romney) as applied to claim 1 and claim 25 and claim 55 above, and further in view of US Patent No. 6,151,624 to Teare et al. (hereinafter Teare).

As to claims 7 and 28, Belanger as modified teaches displaying the legal information concerning the signing of a document (Smithies, column 34, lines 8-18), but does not expressly state that the legal information is displayed as a web page. However, in an analogous art, Teare teaches presenting said legal information in a series of web pages (Teare, column 16, lines 16-27).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the web-based electronic signing scheme of Belanger as modified with the presentation of the legal information associated with the signing as a web page of Teare so that the user can accept or decline the legal agreement over the internet as suggested by Teare (Teare, column 16, lines 16-27).

As to claim 56, Belanger as modified teaches said web-based medium includes a plurality of web pages (Teare, column 16, lines 16-27).

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16. Claims 18-21 and claims 42-45 and claims 64-66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent Application Publication 2001/0014839 to Belanger et al. (hereinafter Belanger) in view of US Patent No. 6,091,835 to Smithies et al. (hereinafter Smithies) in view of US Patent No. 7,209,571 to Davis et al. (hereinafter Davis) in further view of US Patent No. 6,085,322 to Romney et al. (hereinafter Romney) as applied to claim 17 and claim 41 and claim 49 respectively above, and further in view of US Patent No. 5,606,609 to Houser et al. (hereinafter Houser).

As to claims 18, 42 and 64, Belanger as modified does not expressly mention hashing a signed document to use as an authentication measure. However, in an analogous art, Houser teaches including a secure document authentication code uniquely representing said document as signed in said audit trail (Houser, column 4, lines 20-34).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the web-based digital signature scheme of Belanger as modified with the hashing of a signed document of Houser in order to ensure the validity of a signed document as suggested by Houser (Houser, column 4, lines 27-34).

As to claims 19 and 43, Belanger as modified teaches storing said secure document authentication code in a database (Smithies, column 14, line 48-column 15, line 11).

As to claims 20, 44 and 65, Belanger as modified teaches generating a hash of said document as signed defining the secure document authentication code (Houser, column 4, lines 20-34).

As to claims 21, 45 and 66, Belanger as modified teaches embedding a secure document authentication code (hash of signed document) uniquely representing the document as signed inside said document (Houser, column 4, lines 20-34).

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to WILLIAM S. POWERS whose telephone number is (571)272-8573. The examiner can normally be reached on m-f 8:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kambiz Zand can be reached on 571 272 3811. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/W. S. P./  
Examiner, Art Unit 2434

William S. Powers  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2434

6/16/2009  
/Kambiz Zand/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2434